

For the Marshall Republicans.
"HERNANDO BANK, & CITY OF COMMERCE."

DIRECT TRADE.

In bringing these numbers to a close, which doubtless are becoming tedious to the reader, who has followed us through the random series which we have been compelled to pursue, it may not be improper to say something about the great Mississippi Rail-Road, now in contemplation, from Mississippi City on the Gulf of Mexico to Pontotoc, and thence through Hernando, to the City of Commerce, on the Mississippi River. We have not been favored with a perusal of the charter of this magnificent road, but have understood, it is exceedingly liberal in all its provisions. If we mistake not, the State issues her Bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, to commence the work. This road must, as every one is ready to admit, exert a lively and controlling influence upon the future interests of the State. Moreover, it will operate to the assistance of direct trade, from Mississippi. To prove this, we need barely mention that its principal object is, to open an outlet at either extremity of the State, for all her various and valuable products; consequently, this road and gallant people, will be relieved of the necessity of relying upon a certain sister state to export her cottons and import her yearly supplies. "Mississippi City," from all we can learn, may be reached by every class of vessels; and "Commerce," by Steam-Ships, the year round. The former could receive the exports of South Mississippi, by means of the Rail Road in question; while the more Northern portion of the State might, with incalculable advantage, use the latter place for the same purpose. This road being finished, the early completion of which no one now questions what is to prevent direct trade from every part of Mississippi, to Europe! Almost every county might use it with little expense, and immense consequent profit. A glance at the Map of the State will convince any unprejudiced mind, that no impediment will then be in way of this glorious Southern Enterprise, which is destined to add new life and activity to every department of business, and to lift a most slavish and ruinous burden from our shoulders.

Mississippi has indeed received much abuse from her good neighbors, because of the refusal of her last Legislature, to grant the right-of-way, through the north-eastern corner of the State, to the Memphis LaGrange Rail-Road Company in Tennessee. With the righteousness of the quarrel between the parties, we have little to do. We will merely mention the case as it stands, and some of the reasons which, in all probability, induced the Mississippi Legislature, to make this unanimous refusal.—The Memphis and LaGrange Rail-Road Company, memorialized the Legislature of Mississippi for this right-of-way, in order that said company might connect their Road with that of Tusculum and Decatur in Alabama.—Somewhere in the vicinity of the Alabama Road terminates, or is expected to terminate, the stupendous South Carolina and Georgia Rail-Road, leading on to Charleston, on the Atlantic. Now, it will be kept in mind, that it was the probable intention of the Mississippi Legislature, when this right-of-way was refused, to charter another Road of the same kind, to run breadth-wise across the State, in a somewhat north-eastern direction from Pontotoc, the northern terminus of the "Mississippi Rail-Road." By means of this road, it will be easily seen, Mississippi intended to bring the benefit of the grand project of a connection between the Mississippi and Atlantic waters, within her own lands—at Commerce.—Having this additional work in view, it was not difficult to foresee the result of the application for the privilege before mentioned. But we are willing to admit, that the course of the Legislature, would have been highly narrow and reprehensible, if that body intended to leave this great Southern Enterprise, where it now is, incomplete and impeded. But for the honor of the State, not less than her present and future welfare, we sincerely hope that the matter may be again agitated; and if Mississippi does not herself intend to build it up, that she will transfer the work to her neighbors in Tennessee. If, however, upon mature deliberation, she should find it expedient to finish it from her own treasure, directing the benefit of one extremity of the same to a point within her own limits, we cannot, for our life, see how and why, she will merit censure and abuse. All history teaches us that States, like individuals, [being composed of men] are not entirely exempt from selfishness; and the effort would be quite as idle, to drive the principle of self-interest from a deliberative body of Legislators, as would be the attempt to carve it out from the brain of a single individual.—Under certain circumstances, the most high-toned and chivalric will betray the desire to provide for their own security; and it is upon this ground, that we think the citizens of Tennessee, had no right to hope for that, which human nature forbids. But at the same time, we repeat the remark, that if the course pursued by the Mississippi Legislature operates intentionally, to the defeat of the connection between the Atlantic and Mississippi waters—in which the vital welfare of the whole South is immediately involved—that intelligent and generous body, cannot excuse the selfishness and malice, which dictated the refusal; because, the success of so grand and glorious an undertaking, should be elevated immeasurably above such considerations. We have always had the very highest respect for Mississippi, and entertained the most unbounded confidence in her generous public spirit; and now, we should be exceedingly pained, if her future silence upon this subject, compelled us to change this opinion, as yet confidently entertained.

In our last article in speaking of Commerce, we neglect to mention the fact, that the Arkansas Legislature, at its last session, chartered a Turnpike Road, from a point immediately opposite this City, to Little Rock; or rather to the St. Francis River in the direction towards Little Rock. We are informed that the Stock in this road was taken, immediately upon the opening of the subscription books. If, then, the road from Pontotoc to Commerce, should ever be extended from its eastern termination, to the Alabama line, and be connected with the Tusculum and Decatur Rail-Road, and the Road in Arkansas completed, the shallowest observer will be inevitably driven to the conclusion, that Commerce will be one of the very largest, and most important points on the Mississippi River. In the event of the completion of these several roads, there will be a direct and unbroken communication, upon the best of systems, between the Atlantic, and the rich and fertile prairie lands of the West. How much this work would benefit the present and coming generations of the South, is beyond the science of numbers to calculate. It would be such an accomplishment, as the world never before witnessed. And when we reflect that all this is clearly in our power to perform, if we can only be persuaded to use the means around us, and about us, now much measurably depends upon those enterprising and

master-spirits, who have undertaken the task; But this glorious enterprise, cannot move on to its final consummation without the assistance of the congregated interests, and unanimous and simultaneous action, of the wealth and wisdom of Mississippi. Division in opinion, as in action, will defeat it forever.
NO STOCKHOLDER.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

We are indebted to the subjoined clear and condensed statement of the expenses of Government for the present year to the Norwich (Ct.) Aurora. It is taken from official documents, and may be relied upon as correct in every particular. We would call the especial attention of our readers to this statement. It serves as the trouble of drawing up a similar one, which we promised to do in our last, and it completely refutes the oft repeated charges of the Agents of extravagance in the present administration. For the material facts contained in the statement, the reader is referred to the acts passed at the last session of Congress, making appropriations for the expenses of Government; these facts have all been published in our paper.

Figures, it is said never lie, but they are frequently used by the opposition press for the purpose of deception and misrepresentation.—For instance, when they state that the amount of the expenses of the government for the present year is 37 or 38 millions, they state what is absolutely false, although that is the gross amount of appropriations. Again, in attempting to make out a charge of extravagance against Gen. Jackson's Administration, they lay in all the appropriations of money which have been received as indemnities from foreign nations. The five millions of dollars, which was recovered from France for her aggressions on our commerce, and which it was necessary for Congress to appropriate, before it could go out of the Treasury, they set down as a part of Government! This is ridiculously false, as every body must know. They omit too in their charges, a material change in the Post Office department, which is pointed out below. But examine the statement. It is so clear and explicit, that he who runs, may read and understand.

"We are told by the Federal press, that the expenditures of the administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were much greater than those of the Administration of Mr. Adams. Thirteen millions a year is said to be the expense of the public expenditures during Mr. Adams' administration, and thirty nine millions during that of Mr. Van Buren. In order to present the question in its fairest aspect for both parties, we offer the following comparisons and arguments.

1. In the first place the appropriations for 1839 amount, in round numbers, to the sum of \$28,000,000. Of this \$10,000,000 must be deducted, which was appropriated for the contingency of employing 50,000 volunteers for the Maine service. That will not be needed; so we may reduce the sum from 38 to 28 millions.

2. The Post Office, during Mr. Adams' administration, was a separate department. It collected and paid out its own money; but the law has since been altered, and an appropriation is annually made for its support, though not one dollar of the appropriation is ever paid by the Treasury. The sum appropriated this year for this branch of the public service, is \$5,000,000. This sum deducted from \$28,000,000, reduces the ordinary expenditures to \$23,000,000.

3. But we have another deduction to make—the sum of 1,850,000 dollars for the Florida war, over and above the expenses of the regular army; a measure for which the Administration is not responsible. This deduction reduces the ordinary expenses to 21,250,000 dollars. But there is more yet.

4. The policy of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi was specially approved by Mr. Adams, but its execution was not attempted until after the close of his term of service. As the expense of the measure is not chargeable to the profligacy or extravagance of the Administration, and is no part of the ordinary expenditures of the Government, the appropriations may with great propriety be deducted. The amount is 1,765,000 dollars, which lessens the 21,250,000 down to 19,485,000 dollars.

5. Then comes an appropriation of \$500,000 for pensions, which is probably five times as much as was paid during the Administration of Mr. Adams; and as this is not for the support of the Government, and the Administration is not responsible for it, it must be deducted, as a matter of course, from the 19,485,000.—The amount of the expenditures for the support of the Government is thus reduced to 18,985,000 dollars.

6. Then comes three extraordinary appropriations for the protection of the Northern and Western frontiers, and for a military road, incident to our present relations with the British and Indians, which reduce the 18,985,000 down to 16,255,000 dollars.

7. The survey of the coast, which is no part of the expenses of supporting the Government, requires an appropriation of 90,000 dollars, which deducted from the gross sum, reduces the 16,255,000 down to 16,165,000 dollars.

8. The public buildings make necessary the following appropriations: For the Treasury building, 100,000 dollars; for the Post Office, building, 150,000; for the new Patent Office, 50,000 dollars; for a jail in Washington, 30,000 dollars; for the custom-house in New York, 150,000 dollars; for the custom-house in Boston, 75,000 dollars. These are all proper items for deduction, and reduce the 16,165,000 dollars down to 16,610,000 dollars. This sum, we doubt not, might be reduced still lower; but we are willing to please the Federal press by allowing that it takes 15,610,000 dollars a year to support the Government under Mr. Van Buren's administration. Now, if 13,000,000 dollars was nothing but an economical expenditure twelve or fourteen years ago, it is most manifest, considering the altered condition of the country, that 15,610,000 dollars is less in proportion to the wants of the people, than 13,000,000 dollars then was; and consequently, that Mr. Van Buren's administration is more economical than was that of Mr. Adams."

COL. DEMOCRAT.

ACQUITTAL OF MURDERERS.

The Lancaster Intelligencer is very severe upon the jury who lately acquitted the two negroes that murdered Michael Morrow. He was an Irishman, peaceable, mild, unoffending, attacked without provocation, and beaten and mangled until he died. The murderers afterwards confessed their guilt, were arrested, arraigned, tried, and to the horror of every one present, acquitted. The jury are said to have been abolitionists. If such was the fact, and we have no reason to doubt it, it is indeed a lamentable thing for our country. Has it indeed come to this! are the laws to be outraged, the murderer to go unpunished, and the lives of our citizens to be set at naught, by a spirit which has already shaken the very pillars of the constitution! Let us hear something if possible, to dispose so lamentable a fact.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In 1836, Mr. Calhoun, (the noble genius of the South,) made an admirable report, and introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate, authorizing and directing Postmasters to suppress the incendiary and domineer publications with which the infernal Abolitionists were infesting the whole Southern country. When the roll of the Senate was called, there was a tie—18 for, and 18 against the bill—Henry Clay, the beau ideal of Southern, Western, and Northern Whiggery, in order to gain popularity with the fiend like Abolitionists, voted AGAINST the bill, thereby virtually proclaimed that the Southern people had no right to exclude these deadly seeds of servile bloody insurrection from their firesides! But it so happened, that at this time a patriot and steadfast friend of the south, sat in the presiding chair of the Senate—and Martin Van Buren applied the antidote to the poison of the selfish and unprincipled Clay, he gave his casting vote, and the bill passed to its 3rd reading!

The leading Whig paper in Ohio now openly confesses that "the Whigs there and elsewhere, are all abolitionists."

The State of New York last Fall, and that of Connecticut this Spring, were carried by the Whigs against the Democratic party, by an open and infamous alliance contracted between Whiggery and abolitionism. The Lieutenant Governor of New York, who is at this moment the avowed enemy of the South, and the ultra Abolitionist, owed his election to this foul means. Nine-tenths, if not all, of the Northern Whig Delegation in Congress, are avowed Abolitionists, or take the side of the Abolitionists against the South!

Arthur Tappan, Gerrit Smith, Garrison, are all Whigs. And when the combined Whig and Abolition forces of the North carry a victory against the Democratic Administration, their worthy Southern Whig brothers rejoice!!

LOAFER COURTESY.

A gentleman received in change at the Baltimore Post Office, twelve and a half cents, when turning to a friend at his elbow, he invited him to Etteman's to take a glass of wine.

His friend declined, when he pressed the invitation, by observing that he really wanted a glass of wine but disliked to drink alone.

At this moment an "individual" who carried the most said to his elbow, and "all round his hat," stepped up, and tipping his beaver, observed in the most obliging manner, that as the gentleman objected to drinking alone, and the other gentleman objected to drinking at all, he begged him who thirsted to command his services, and he would be extremely happy to take a "horn" with him, then, or at any other time, provided he allowed him to choose his own liquor; as he never liked to take anything stronger than brandy. [Baltimore Republican.]

MISS NANCY P. WILLIS AND MR. SECRETARY PAULDING.

The Corsair, a periodical paper, lately published in New York, has distinguished itself by a gratuitous and ill natured attack upon the literary works of Mr. Paulding, secretary of the navy of the United States. It styles Mr. P. the great forgotten, and says that though the secretary may be alive, his name is dead, and proceeds in a long and dull invective to assail all the productions of Mr. P. as flat, rapid and essentially vulgar. The New Era notices the article of the Corsair, and accounts for its ill nature by the supposition that the editor of the journal, whose name is Willis, has been slighted or forgotten by the secretary of the navy. The truth is that Willis was some years ago, or pretended to be a friend of Mr. P. and of the democratic administration of the general government. He had been a kind of unofficial hanger-on of the American embassy at London and afterwards made a campaign at Washington, with a view of ingratiating himself with the administration in such manner as to facilitate his schemes of advancement in the diplomatic or some other line. His pretensions were overlooked, and it appears he has become discontented and angry with those whom he professed to admire. It may be true that Secretary Paulding forgot Mr. Willis, as the New Era pitifully remarks, and he may wish to return the favour to Mr. P.—He may forget Mr. P., but he cannot induce the world to believe that his epithet of the great forgotten is at all applicable either to him or to his works. Some of Paulding's productions are standard and classical works of our language. His Dutchman's Fire, his John Bull in America, his Life of Washington, his Letters from the South, are read & will continue to be read so long as pure English and generous patriotism are understood and prized on either side of the Atlantic.

MAD DOGS.—The Woodbury, N. J. Herald has the following: "On Saturday last a small dog belonging to Keeler Shinn, about 2 miles above Mt. Holly, became rabid, and bit Mrs. Shinn and two children. He then ran off, and in the evening he came to Mount Holly, and while Dr. Stratton and lady were walking in the street, Mrs. S. was seized by the foot and wounded—soon after Miss Mary Coppock was bitten in the foot. Next morning he returned to Mr. Shinn's and before Mr. S. shot him, he bit another of the children. These seven persons are known to have been bitten; also 1 hog, some turkeys, and four dogs; how many others is unknown."

Woman, "divine woman," is not, after all quite so much respected and adored in the Old World as in the New. A traveller states that, in Vienna, he has not only seen females harnessed with mules to carts, but also with dogs, and in one instance he even saw a woman and a jackass harnessed into a cart. Only think "the last best gift of man" being yoked up with that most unimaginative of all beasts, and tagging away too, and exerting herself to the utmost, anxiously striving to appear not as stupid, but "as strong as a jackass!" Women in this favored clime—some of them, at least—are constantly bewailing their "hard lot," and prating, "they know not what," about their right being trampled upon. A flying tour over the continent of Europe, would probably be sufficient to convince them that Columbia's daughters have no hardships or restraints imposed upon them worth making such a fuss about. It can be said in America that man is a slave to woman, with about as much truth, as that in Europe woman is slave to man.

[Boston Trans.]

Lord Macartney states the number of inhabitants of China at 33,000,000. Dr. Morrison at 360,000,000.

THE LINDENS AND THE WORMS.

The beautiful Lindens that line the street in front of the State House have been attacked by the worms, which have commenced their ravages at the top. The committee from the Council, however, with a promptness that is creditable, had the usual dose of tobacco prepared, and on Saturday morning it was plentifully administered by means of a small engine that is used for such purposes. The effect was instantaneous, and gave immediate relief to the trees and they came sliding down their silken threads upon the pavements, and were trampled under the feet of the passengers. A few more doses will drive them away effectually, and preserve the trees in their present beauty and shade.

LUSUS NATUOE.

Mr. Thomas Camden, who occupies the farm of Gen. Johnson, at the Wallabout, on Friday evening showed us an animal production which one of his swine gave birth to, among a litter of nine little grunter, on that day, a little the most singular of any thing of the kind we have ever seen. It was a pig which evidently united in its formation three bodies. From about midway, the fore part of the body was but one, and perfect, as also the hind except that it was uncommonly large, and the mouth contained three tongues. The rear part of the pig consisted of two distinct and perfect bodies, each with its complement of hind legs, tail, &c. The two bodies united midway of the animal, and the two back bones at that point appeared to be firmly united. Between these two bodies was portion of a third one. The singular production lived but a few minutes after it birth.

A dwelling house was consumed by fire on the morning of the 6th inst, in the village of Castle, Genesee co., in which three children perished in the flames. The mother of the children had barely time to escape with an infant in her arms, while the father made his way toward the chamber where the children slept, but was prevented from entering by the falling of the roof. The cause of this distressing event, was the taking up and leaving ashes in a wooden vessel.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

A man in Vermont, who has run for office the last ten years, and been defeated every time, declines being a candidate any longer and gives as a reason, "that the people have got so in the habit of voting against him that it is all nonsense to try and break them off."

For the Republican.
"BEAUTY FADES IN TIME."

Creation's doom

Is to decay;

Thus flowers bloom,

Then fade away.

Thus morning dings

Abroad swift light;

But eve soon brings

The shades of night.

Thus joy lights up

The bosoms glow—

Grief soon rolls deep

Its cloud of wo.

Thus Beauty's Star

Itself may fade;

Old time will mar

It with a shade.

Claims beauty naught

Then, "neath the sky,

With life so fraught

As not to die!

Yes, lives the Mind!

While time rolls on,

A gem enshrined

As heaven's own.

From earth's decay,

And nature's blight,

It keeps its ray

Unstained and bright.

WAX HAW.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In giving up the agency which I have had in the Bank of McEwen King & Co. I deem it proper to lay the following statements before the public.

1. When the Bank was first gotten up, it was intended that it should exist only for a limited time at least, without a charter. The almost entire absence of circulating medium and the pressing wants of community seemed imperiously to demand some such institution to afford relief.—The Northern Bank had been chartered, but its charter was unacceptable to the community, and was not accepted.

2. At the first meeting of the Legislature after the Bank of McE. K. & Co. went into operation the charter of the N. Bank was so amended as to authorize a transfer to it of the securities and effects of the Bank of McE. King and Co. "with its liabilities" so that its affairs might thence forward be managed—and its business wound up by the N. Bank.

3. Expecting that this arrangement, contemplated by the Legislature, would be carried into execution, many of the Stockholders of McE. K. and Co. became Stockholders of the Northern Bank—and then seemed to lose sight of the other institution, and no longer gave it attention and support necessary to sustain the credit of its money.

4. The contemplated transfer has never been made—nor has any assistance been

received from the N. Bank in bringing its business to a close.

5. The credit of the institution was sustained until the time when so many of its stockholders became interested in the Northern Bank—and caused to render their aid.

6. About this time some losses were sustained by the bank, which being greatly exaggerated by rumor, induced the owners of cotton—who had received advances upon about 900 bales—to withhold the cotton from the order of the bank, so about \$40,000 was put in circulation upon this cotton and the avails of the cotton which were intended to redeem it! did not come into the hands of the bank—this was another cause of the depreciation of the currency, a considerable portion of the money so advanced is still due to the bank.

7. For this neither the officers nor directors of the bank were faulty, for they were ignorant of the circumstances until they had transpired.

8. While the Bank was doing business, its affairs were managed by a board of nine directors. About the time that the books were opened for the N. bank these directors appointed three commissioners with power to make said transfer to the Northern Bank and to wind up the business of the institution, and then the Directors resigned. These commissioners have done what they were able in collecting the assets and taking up the liabilities of the institution.

9. I was one of the commissioners and one of the board of Directors. In controlling the operation of the institution, I was one of nine. In winding up its affairs I have done all in my power to accommodate the holders of the money, and to redeem the currency. For this purpose I have used my own private funds, to my serious injury; the funds of the bank have not in any instance been used in shewing its paper by the officers of the bank or by their direction. I never had much interest in the bank. I am among the smallest stockholders, and am therefore liable only in proportion to the number of shares I hold—I never availed myself of the privilege I was entitled to, in common with other stockholders, in using the accommodations of the bank.

10. I believe that the means of the Bank are ample, to meet all its liabilities; but if there should be unexpected losses, the stockholders are able to supply any deficiency, and are bound to do it.

11. The reason that the bank has not yet been wound up, is the difficulty of making collections in these times of general embarrassments and inability to pay.

From the above facts, it will be seen how far responsibility rests upon me. I am an individual of a company of more than a hundred persons, and am bound for its debts in proportion to my stock which is but little; my name being on the notes does not make me more responsible than any other member of the company, nor any more bound to make exertions, and sustain sacrifices, for the benefit of the institution. It was as agent for the company that my name has been used; but the Bank does not belong to me, nor am I alone, or chiefly responsible for the state of its currency; my share of the responsibility, and, more than my share, I am willing to meet; and willing also that those who have much more interest in it, and have derived much more advantage from it, shall meet their share also.

A. C. McEWEEN.

Holly Springs June 12th 1839. pt 112

THE REPUBLICAN.



E. PERCY HOWE. : : : Editor.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

SATURDAY, ----- JUNE 16, 1839.

We are authorized to state that Felix H. Walker, Esq. of De Soto County, will serve, if elected Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the Northern district, composed of the counties of Tippah, Tippah, Marshall, Desoto, Tunica, Coahoma, Panola, Lafayette, Pontotoc, Itawamba, Monroe, Chickasaw, Yalobusha, and Tallahatchie Counties.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. BUCKNER, Esq. of Clinton, as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State, at the next Election. Pt 110

We are authorized and requested to state for Mr. Buckner the candidate for Chancellor—that he strongly deprecates the attempt of certain Editors of Newspapers, to draw into the canvass for that high & sacred trust, the influence of party politics; that no considerations could induce him to accept the office on terms so destructive to the best interest of his country; and he wishes the election to turn upon the principle of merit alone: This is as it should be, and Mr. Buckner is highly commendable for the elevated ground which he has taken in the canvass.

We are authorized to announce LEVI McCROSKEY, Esq. as a candidate for the Sheriffship of Marshall County. Printers fee \$5.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. ALDERSON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marshall County. Printers fee \$5.